





## For Sale.

## MacEWEN, FRICKEL &amp; Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
Especially selected Mail and  
other Steamships.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH  
GROCERIES,  
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY  
MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE.  
Baconless CODFISH.  
Prime HAMS and BACON.  
Russian Caviar.  
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.  
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER.  
PICKLED OX-TONGUES.  
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.  
Pangon MACKEREL in 5 lb. cans.  
Bean Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.  
Cutting's Dessert FRUIT in 24 lb. cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage.

MEAT.  
Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Assorted PICKLES.  
MINCEMEAT.  
COMB HONEY in Original Frames.  
Richardson & Robinson's Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.  
Richardson & Robinson's Curried OYSTERS.  
Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sun-  
dries Drinks.  
McCarthy's Sugar-LEMONADE.  
CLAM CHOWDER.  
CODFISH BALLS.  
Green TURTLE in 24 lb. cans.

CALIFORNIA  
RACKER  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb.  
tins, and loose.  
Alphabetical BIS-  
CUITS.  
Fancy Sweet Mixed  
BISCUITS.  
Ginger CAKES.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
HOMINY.  
CORNMEAL.  
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.  
RYE MEAL.

NEW BOOKS.  
3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN SQUARE" and  
"SEASIDE" LITERATURE, including  
McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN  
TIMES," "ENTERTAINMENT," and  
other recent Publications,  
from 15 cents to 25  
cents each.

WILLIAMS'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."  
GRIFFIN'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."  
"PARTISAN LIFE WITH MOSBY."  
"WEARING THE GREY."  
BANKROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED  
STATES.  
MOTLEY'S DUTCH REPUBLIC.  
JOHN OF BARNWELDT.  
UNITED NETHERLANDS.  
"THE HARP OF A THOUSAND  
STRINGS."

HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.  
FRENCH NOVELS.  
Medical WORKS.  
School BOOKS.  
Presentation BOOKS.  
WORKS OF REFERENCE.  
ALBUMS of Music, with Words.  
ALBUMS of Piano-forte Pieces.  
Sheet MUSIC.  
Photo-ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.

STATIONERY, Y.  
For Ladies, and Office use.  
OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALY SELECTED  
CIGARS.  
WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND  
AERATED WATERS.

Crosse & Blackwell's  
and  
JOHN MOIR & SON'S  
FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSSIER'S DESSERT FRUITS.  
SAVOURY PATE.  
GAME PATE.  
PORK PATE.  
OX PALATES.  
HUNG (Hambro) BEEF.  
TRIPE.

FRUITS for Ice.  
SHERBET.  
COCOATINA.  
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.  
ERIE'S COCOA.  
ROBINSON'S CHOCOLATE.  
GELATINE.

Russian OX-TONGUES.  
French PLUMS.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.  
SARDINES.  
Ham TONGUE and  
Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.  
MACARONI.  
VERMICELLI.  
SAUSAGES.  
MEATS.  
SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIPHANDLERY of every Description.  
RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly  
executed.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1881.

## Mails.



STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE  
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,  
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,  
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;  
ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND  
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"H.M.S. Captain," with  
Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched  
from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ  
CANAL and usual Ports of Call, on  
THURSDAY, the 23rd June, at 4 p.m.  
Cargo will be received on board until  
10 a.m. on the day of departure.  
Passes and Space (both) at the Office  
until 10 a.m. on the day of departure.  
For further Particulars, regarding  
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the  
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.  
The Contents and Value of Packages are  
required to be declared prior to shipment.  
Shippers are particularly requested to  
note the terms and conditions of the Com-  
pany's Black Bills of Lading.  
A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, June 11, 1881. je23

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship "CITY OF  
TOKYO" will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on or about  
the 20th June, 1881, at 3 p.m., taking  
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Indian States of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic Lines of Steamers.  
Freight will be received on board until 2  
p.m., the 28th June. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
to be required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office of Customs Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 5, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

## Insurance.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED AGENTS for the above  
Company are prepared to accept Risks on  
First Class Goods at 1 per cent net  
premium per annum.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates, payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF  
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.  
ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling  
of which is paid up £ 100,000  
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000  
Annual Income £ 250,000

## Entertainment.

GARRISON THEATRE.  
AN ENTERTAINMENT  
will be given by the  
27th LANCASHIRE, entitled  
"The Lass that Loved a Sailor,"  
(H. M. S. "PINAPORE")  
On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,  
21st and 22nd June, 1881.

Under the patronage of Colonel HALL, R.A.,  
Commanding Troops in China and Straits  
Settlements; and by kind permission of  
Colonel GORDON, 27th LANCASHIRE.

Doors open at 8.30; Commence at 9 p.m.  
Chairs at 11 p.m.  
Reservist Seats \$1, Front Seats 50 Cents.

Tickets can be had on application to  
KELLY & WALSH, Officers' Mess Sergeant,  
27th LANCASHIRE, or at the Door on the  
Night of Performance, or from Color Ser-  
geants of Companies.

PUNKAH.  
Hongkong, June 16, 1881. je23

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE  
BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed  
AGENTS in HONGKONG AND CHINA for  
the above Company are prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allow-  
ing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 3, 1881. 3my82

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are  
prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE  
at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 10, 1881. 10my82

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be responsible for  
any Debt contracted by the Officers or  
Crew of the following Vessels, during  
their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

AMETHY, American barque, Captain J.  
Slooten—Capt. J. J. J.

ANNA CAMP, American ship, Captain J.  
A. Gardner—Borneo Co., Limited.

BENALDER, British barque, Captain J.  
W. Buchanan—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

C. D. ERYANT, American barque, Capt.  
Wm. M. Fane—Edwards Schellhass & Co.

C. F. SARGENT, American ship, Captain  
D. H. Acheron—Capt. J.

CYGNALDE, British barque, Captain P.  
Pringle—Borneo Company, Limited.

CONQUEST, American barque, Capt. Geo.  
W. Howes—Order.

FOODEN, British barque, Captain A.  
Stroud—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

GREAT SUNDON, American barque, Capt.  
H. P. Arbuckle—Edwards Schellhass & Co.

H. H. McILVER, American ship, Capt.  
Wm. J. Ford—Order.

JAVA PACKER, British barque, Capt. A.  
Harrison—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

JONATHAN CHASE, Amer. barque, Capt.  
H. R. Costigan—Stevens & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Co.'s Steamship  
"Nator,"  
Captain "Jago," will be  
despatched on or about  
the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1881.

FOR NEW YORK.  
The 5/6 A.L.L. American Bark  
"Conquest,"  
G. W. Howes, Master, will lead  
here for the above Port, and  
will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1881.

NOTICE.  
FURTHER TENDERS will be received  
at the Office of the Undersecretary  
on TUESDAY, the 15th Inst.,  
for SUPPLYING the British Bark "HOT-  
SPUR" with SAILMAKING and RIGGERS  
WORK. Tenders to be for a total sum,  
and Particulars of the Work can be obtained  
from the MASTER on board.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1881. je18

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.  
THE Public Auction Sale of Crown  
LAND at BOWRINGTON (Inland Lots  
Nos. 731, 732, 733, and 734) advertised in  
the Government Gazette of the 4th Instant  
to be held on MONDAY last, the 13th  
Instant, will take place on MONDAY  
NEXT, the 20th Instant, at 4 p.m.

By His Excellency the Commandant,  
FREDERICK STEWART,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 17th June, 1881. je20

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company  
will be CLOSED from the 23rd Inst.  
until the 2nd Proximo, both days inclusive.

A. NEWTON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1881. je3

STEAMSHIP "YANGTSE."  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship  
"Indus," from London, in agree-  
ment with the above Steamer, are hereby  
informed that their Goods are being landed  
and stored at their risk at the Company's  
Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained  
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,  
unless intimation is received from the Con-  
signees, before 10 a.m. To-morrow, the  
18th Inst., requesting it to be landed here.  
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Fri-  
day, the 24th Instant, at Noon, will be  
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Free Insurance has been effected.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1881. je24

THE S. S. "NIGATA MARU," Capt.  
WYNN, due here on or about the  
23rd Instant, will be despatched as above  
on SUNDAY, the 26th June, at Daylight.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at  
the Office up to 5 p.m. of 26th June.  
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2  
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.  
To KOBE, Cabin Stowage, \$ 60 \$ 15  
YOKOHAMA & NAGASAKI, 75 20  
SHANGHAI via YOKOHAMA, 120 40  
KOBE, 95 30

A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN  
PASSENGERS.  
CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki  
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Offices, PRAYA CENTRAL, West  
Corner Pottinger Street.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1881. je26

NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship  
"Tania,"  
Commandant REYNOLDS,  
will be despatched for  
YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW, the 18th  
Instant, at 1 p.m.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1881. je18

NOTICE.  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

The time for Departure  
of the Co.'s Steamship  
"Yangtse,"  
Commandant REYNOLDS,  
for SHANGHAI has not yet been fixed.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, June 10, 1881. je18

NOTICE.  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
The Co.'s Steamship  
"Nator,"  
Captain C. B. Bornea, will  
be despatched on SUN-  
DAY, the 19th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1881. je19

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 16, Schwan, German brig, from  
Whampoa.

June 17, Himalaya, British steamer, from  
Canton.

June 17, Chinkiang, British steamer, 799,  
S. M. Orr, Shanghai June 12, General—  
SIXTHSEN & Co.

June 17, Great Surgeon, American barque,  
900, Arbuckle, Newcastle (N.S.W.) April  
28, Coal—EDWARD SCHILLHASS & Co.

June 17, Yangtze, French steamer, 2774,  
Pellegrin, Marseilles May 15, Naples 37,  
Port Said 30, Suez 23, Aden 23, Gale June  
5, Singapore 11, and Saigon 14, Mails and  
General—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

DEPARTURES.  
June 17, Dala, for Bangkok.  
17, Chinkiang, for Canton.  
17, Achilles, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.  
Rose M., for San Francisco.  
Pernambuco, for Newchwang.  
Morthorough, for Swatow.  
Albay, for Amoy.  
Anton Gunther, for New York.  
Adria, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.  
Per Yangtze, for Hongkong, from Mar-  
seilles, Messrs Macintosh, Bord, Fleureau,  
and Meyer's servant; from Singapore, Khaw  
Lim Bee (Governor of Romang) and 3 ser-  
vants, Lee Eng Swoe and servant, Mr  
Galmie Christophe, and 2 Chinese; from  
Saigon, Mrs Benjamin, and 2 Chinese.  
For Shanghai, from Marseilles, Messrs  
Cook, J. W. Hart, Bates, and Brandt; from  
Port Said, Don Ramiro Gil de Uribarrri  
(Spanish Secretary); from Yokohama, Ha  
Lai Long and servant—For Yokohama: To-  
cogawa, Yamaguchi, Sakai, Tanihara, and  
Tugawa, from Japan, Messrs Schmid, and  
Tugawa Bubi, Tagawa Jassuro, A. Melon-  
celli, A. Andreassi, and Satsaki Lanaku;  
from Singapore, Mr Mihara.

Per Great Surgeon, from Newcastle  
(N.S.W.), Mr and Mrs J. H. Taylor, and  
Miss Matt Taylor.  
Per Chinkiang, from Shanghai, 12 Chi-  
nese.

DEPARTED.  
Per Dala, for Bangkok, 126 Chinese.  
TO DEPART.  
Per Pernambuco, for Newchwang, 6 Chi-  
nese.  
Per Morthorough, for Swatow, 300 Chi-  
nese.  
Per Albay, for Amoy, &c., 150 Chinese.  
Per Adria, for Saigon, 80 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The British steamer Chinkiang reports:  
From Lightship to Tungking had strong  
southerly and S.W. gales and thick weath-  
er, the latter part heavy rains. From  
Tungking to arrival moderate and fresh  
breeze, June 15th, spoke S. S. Galle  
of Queen's 16th, a Russian steamer of  
Breaker Point steering North.  
The American barque Great Surgeon re-  
ports: Fine weather all the passage.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.  
MAILS will close—  
For AMOY and TAMSUI—  
Per Albay, at 9.30 a.m., on Saturday,  
the 18th inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS-  
LAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNS-  
VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY,  
MELBOURNE, &c., &c.  
Per Charlton, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 18th inst., instead of as pre-  
viously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW—  
Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 18th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND  
LONDON—  
Per Cyclops, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the  
18th inst.

For HOIHOW, PAKHOI, AND HAI-  
PHONG—  
Per Hainan, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the  
18th inst.

For BANGKOK—  
Per Conception, at 5 p.m., on Monday,  
the 20th inst.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS-  
LAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNS-  
VILLE, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE,  
&c., &c.  
Per Kennure Castle, at 5 p.m., on Mon-  
day, the 20th inst.

For NAGASAKI and YOKOHAMA—  
Per Santa, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the  
24th inst.

For KOBE and YOKOHAMA—  
Per Nigata Maru, at 5 p.m., on Sat-  
urday, the 25th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET—  
The British Contract Packet Revenue  
will be despatched on THURSDAY,  
the 23rd June, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe via Brindisi; to the Straits  
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,  
India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gib-  
ralter.

The usual hours will be observed in closing  
the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET—  
The French Contract Packet "Sindh"  
will be despatched on THURSDAY,  
the 30th June, with Mails to and  
through the United Kingdom and  
Europe, via Naples, to Saigon, Straits  
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,  
India (via Madras), the Australian  
Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and  
Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing  
the Mails, &c.

NOTES OF CLOSURE.  
THE ENGLISH MAIL.  
The following hours are observed in closing  
Mails, &c., by the British Contract  
Packet—  
Day of Departure—  
Noon—Money Order Office closes.  
2 p.m.—Registry of Letters closes.  
Posting of all printed matter  
and patterns closes.  
3.10 p.m.—Letters may be posted with  
Late Fee of 10 cents until  
2.30 p.m.—When the Post Office closes  
entirely.  
3.40 p.m.—Late Letters may be posted  
on board the packet with Late  
Fee of 10 cents until time of  
departure.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.  
Notice of Optional Cargo per Yangtze to  
be sent in before 10 a.m.  
10 a.m.—Albay leaves for Amoy, &c.  
1 p.m.—Tania leaves for Yokohama.  
Tenders Close.  
2 p.m.—Tenders for supplying Sailing  
and Rigging Work received at Messrs  
Melchers & Co.'s office.

General Memoranda.  
SUNDAY, June 19—  
Daylight—Kwangtung leaves for Coast  
Ports.  
Daylight—Cyclops leaves for London.

MONDAY, June 20—  
11 a.m.—Auction of the Wreck of the  
German Barque Masco at Mr G. R.  
Lammert's Sale Rooms.  
4 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Bow-  
rington (Inland Lots Nos. 731, 732,  
729 and 730).

TUESDAY, June 21—  
Daylight—Kennure Castle leaves for Syd-  
ney and Melbourne.  
9 p.m.—Performance at the Garrison  
Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, June 22—  
9 p.m.—Performance at the Garrison  
Theatre.

THURSDAY, June 23—  
4 p.m.—English Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.  
9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

FRIDAY, June 24—  
Goods per Yangtze, undelivered after  
Noon, subject to rent and landing  
charges.  
Goods per Pernambuco undelivered after this  
date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, June 25—  
4 p.m.—Auction of Five Houses at Elgin  
Street.  
Transfer Books of Hongkong and China  
Gas Co., Limited, from this date to the  
2nd July, inclusive.

SUNDAY, June 26—  
Daylight—Mitsui Bishi Mail leaves for  
Yokohama, &c.

WEDNESDAY, June 29—  
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-  
hama and San Francisco on or about  
this date.

THURSDAY, June 30—  
Noon—French Mail leaves for Ports of  
Call and Europe.

THE  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Established A.D. 1841.  
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS  
OF  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES.  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any  
other persons who may desire to con-  
sult the files of local, China, Japan,  
American, English, Indian or Aus-  
tralian newspapers, are invited to call at  
the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over  
sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies,  
from these countries, are now filed for  
reference.

BIRTH.  
On the 5th May, at Sheerness, the Wife  
of Commander COLLINS, R.N., of H. M. S.  
Swift, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.  
On the 9th May, at Chislehurst, Sir  
ROBERT BOWCHER CLARKE, Knt., O.B.E., late  
Chief Justice of Barbadoes, aged 78.

On the 7th May, at Tunbridge Wells,  
JOHN MACLELLAN, of Fimborough-road,  
South Kensington, late of Hankow, aged  
67.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 7.45 p.m.

The China Mail.  
HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1881.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.  
The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected  
to arrive here on the 20th inst., per  
P. M. S. City of Tokio, which brings  
San Francisco dates to the 23rd ult.

The next ENGLISH MAIL may be expected  
to arrive here on the evening of the  
21st instant, by the P. & O. steamer  
Rohilla, which brings London dates to  
the 20th May.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE UNION CHURCH,  
SUNDAY, J



the employment of Chinese there as carpenters, gardeners, builders, and probably as domestic servants. At Port Elizabeth and other Cape Stations the greatest difficulty is felt by the European Communities in obtaining this sort of labour, from two causes. Firstly, European skilled labourers soon find their way up country into farms; and secondly, the native tribesmen leave work so soon as they can gather together as much as will buy a wife, when the "weaker vessel" has thereafter to maintain the "lord of creation" in idleness. To return to the proposed experiment. A number of gentlemen in Port Elizabeth have commissioned the agent above spoken of to engage a limited number of Chinese to proceed to the Cape in the capacities before specified; and the respectable kind of skilled labourers required are so much appreciated there, that it is fully expected the first trial will lead to the introduction of a Government measure to obtain a supply of selected men being asked for through the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It has been proposed that, as these emigrants are not to enter into any contracts of service or have their passages paid, but are to be at liberty to engage themselves at the most remunerative wages they can obtain, facilities be given them to join and take shares in a Mutual Co-operative Society, to be formed for the purpose of supplying labourers to the various stations. This action, it is hoped, will give the workmen a common interest in the success of the movement, while it must materially add to their wages, as the profits are to be divisible in proportion to the number of shares held by each workman irrespective of the rate of wages earned. The profits likely to be realised, as well as the wages that may be obtained, are calculated upon a most liberal scale, on account of the great need for labour. It is also contemplated within the scope of this Mutual Society's operations, to supply necessities for the workmen—a step which will do away with the necessity of employing the often too well-paid caterers for such commodities seen elsewhere. To encourage a general trade with China on a small scale is also contemplated among the objects of this Society; but that portion of the programme will doubtless be regarded as dependent upon the future prosperity of the scheme. Altogether the enterprise strikes us as the fairest and most impartial proposition we have ever met with in our somewhat extended knowledge of such projects; and we can only express a wish not only that the first venture may be a success, but that the energetic efforts of Port Elizabeth will be followed by other industries thriving and extending with the assistance of well-chosen, respectable Chinese workmen and domestic servants. If we might offer a hint, we may add that the Cape Colonists, if they are wise, will place every facility in the way of the wives and families of those who enter into their scheme being taken along with the bread-winners.

We (Catholic Register) understand that some changes in the Governorship of the Portuguese Colonies are impending. It is said that Senhor Graça, the present Governor of Macao, will be appointed Governor-General of Mozambique, Viscount Paço d'Arco will be transferred to Portuguese India, and Senhor Vasco Guedes take up the appointment of Governor of Macao.

We (Catholic Register) learn that a pamphlet entitled *A causa d'uma demissão imbecil* on a *causa d'uma demissão imbecil* has been published by Mr. A. J. Bastos Jr., the late Chinese judge in Macao, in defence of his decision in the Ho Gan Fong case and his subsequent conduct in repelling the Governor's intervention in judicial matters, conduct which gave rise to his being removed from the functions of his office.

A CORRESPONDENT of a home paper gives the following as the incomes of the four richest men in the world:—

Date of Western Year.	Eastern Year.	Net Income.	Other Income.	Total.
1880	1880	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1881	1881	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1882	1882	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1883	1883	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1884	1884	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1885	1885	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1886	1886	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1887	1887	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1888	1888	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1889	1889	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
1890	1890	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000

It thus appears that the richest man in the world is Mr. J. W. Mackay, who, thirty-one years ago, was a penniless boy in Ireland. Twenty-one years ago he travelled through the United States as a speculative salesman, and seventeen years ago he was a bankrupt; at the age of forty-six he is the owner of the richest silver mine that has ever been discovered, and has a yearly income of £2,750,000. But if Mr. Mackay is the richest individual in the world, the Rothschilds are the richest family in the world. In 1872 one of the family died at Vienna, and all the members gathered together to show respect to his memory. The opportunity was taken to talk of the wealth of the whole family, and it was ascertained that between them the Rothschilds possessed £20,000,000. If they manage to make an average interest of no more than 5 per cent on their capital they have an annual income of £4,000,000. Deduct £100,000 as their personal expenditure, and they lay by perhaps £3,900,000 a year. So since 1872 their capital may have increased with interest by some £20,000,000, and they may now be worth £25,000,000, which at 5 per cent would have an income of £2,500,000 per annum, or £16,438 per diem, or upwards of £11 per minute. This is a good deal of money, yet the Rothschilds work as hard as though they really are in want of more. Their ambition is to add to the pile, and never yet has a spendthrift been born among them.

MILLS. Olga Duboin, the famous Russian pianiste, and now a celebrity in Australia and the East, is, we are informed, to pay Singapore a visit shortly. She will leave Batavia on the 11th June next, and will stay at Raffles, where she has been invited by the Resident, and others to play. At present she is the guest of the Resident of Soetaboom, in Java, where she is recruiting her health in the hills after a lengthened tour since leaving Singapore in June last.

With regard to the tea-ree (the Courier of the 11th) writes:—

Our Hankow correspondent, under date of June 8th, informs us that the *Cairnmar* left on the 7th with 1,826,992 pounds of tea; the *Glenorchy* at 8 a.m. on the following morning, with 2,830,219 lbs. of the *Petersburg*, two hours later with only 1,674,666 lbs.; and the *Alban* at 7.30 a.m., with 2,444,738 lbs. The only tea steamer left in port is the *Norfolk*, which is expected to leave on the 10th, with 2,510,000 lbs. of tea, but two or three more are expected, freight having stiffened somewhat. Total export to date, 34,661,232 pounds. The season closed last year on June 18th, with a total of 37,777,935 lbs., and as there is still a considerable stock on hand, it looks as if the prognostications of tea for a short crop this year were likely to be realized. Second crop tea are expected to arrive in about a week.

The *Petersburg* left Hankow at 3.30 a.m. on Wednesday last, and arrived at Wou-sung at 6.30 p.m. on Thursday. She thus made the passage in thirty-one hours, which time, we believe, has not been beaten. She overtook and passed the *Glenorchy*, *Cairnmar*, *Breconshire*, and a river steamer. Mr. G. Mobay was her pilot, and he was landed at Wou-sung without the steamer anchoring. The *Petersburg* then proceeded straight to sea.

Mr. David Grant, the Chief Engineer of H.M.S. *Endurance*, has designed an arrangement for hoisting screw propellers by means of steel hawsers instead of hemp rope as at present in use, and by a simple mechanical arrangement can hoist the propeller with 8 men, instead of 150 men which the present arrangement requires. We hope the Admiralty will entertain this idea, as some more simple arrangement is very much wanted in ships having hoisting screw propellers.

**Law Notice.**  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.  
(Before the Full Court.)  
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.—Saturday, 18th June, 10 a.m.—Suits No. 63, Woo Mut Yu v. Thomson.—Motion for a new trial and arguments on points reserved.

**Police Intelligence.**  
(Before the Hon. M. S. Townshend, Acting Police Magistrate.)  
Friday, June 17.

**DEVELOPING A STREAM.**  
Chan Au was convicted on the evidence of a private in the Inniskillings of delving a public stream, and was fined \$5 or three weeks' imprisonment.

**FIGHTING.**  
Two Chinamen were charged with fighting in the street on the 15th inst. The first defendant was discharged and the second fined \$5 or fourteen days in Gaol with hard labour.

**ASSAULT.**  
Tsai Akun was charged with assaulting Octavio Bartolomeo Troping. Complainant stated that he engaged two chairs, one for himself and another for his wife and child. When the chairs got near to his house the defendant refused to go further, owing to the fact that the chairs were too steep. Complainant gave ten cents to be divided between the two chairs; one of them bolted with the money, and defendant seized him by the arm so roughly that he nearly made him fall, rolled up his sleeves, and offered to fight him. He went and got a policeman, who took the coolie into custody.

Defendant was fined \$5 or three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

**"THE BITE BIT."**  
Malice Khan, a police constable, was charged with assaulting Ng Tsun Tsin, a school-master in the Government School at Wanchai. This was a remand case. To-day the defendant was discharged and complainant placed in the dock, as also one of the witnesses, and asked what they had to say against being punished for giving false evidence. Both said that what they had stated was true; but after evidence had been given, the first defendant was fined \$20 or one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and the second \$10 or fourteen days in Gaol with hard labour.

**POCKET PICKING.**  
Chan Ayau was charged with picking Wo Afook's pocket, on the 16th inst. Defendant said he merely picked up the purse, and admitted having been in gaol twice before.

Three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

**WAI SING TICKETS.**  
Lun Ahtu was charged with keeping an agency for the sale of Wai Sing lottery tickets.

Inspector Staunton gave evidence as to visiting the house No. 2, Cheung Hing Street, and gave particulars of what he had seen there.

The Chinamen also gave evidence, and the defendant was fined \$100, or three months' imprisonment with hard labour; \$10 to go to the informer.

**PERJURING BAIL.**  
In this case, which was reported yesterday, the defendant (Cheung Sing King) was fined \$10 or fourteen days in Gaol.

**SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.**  
Ching Aching, remanded from 16th June, was, after some further evidence, to-day sentenced to three months in Gaol with hard labour as a seditious and vagabond.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.  
(Before His Honour P. Snowden, Esq., Acting Chief Justice.)  
Friday, June 17.

**MAK NGAI WAN v. SAM WOH.**—This was a case in which damages were sought for non-delivery of salt. The Attorney General, instructed by Messrs Denny and Mossop, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Messrs Breerton and Wotton, for the defendant.

The case was tried before a special jury consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs N. J. Ede, T. J. Ross, P. A. de Costa, D. McCulloch, H. F. Meyerling, R. Bellies, and J. G. Liddell.

The Attorney General said that it was a case for recovery of damages under a special contract by which the defendant undertook to deliver certain salt. This he had failed to do. The plaintiff was a merchant carrying on business in partnership in Hongkong, and the defendant also carried on business in partnership. The contract was entered into on the 9th of October. The contract was admitted. It was said in the document that the salt, amounting to 16,000 piculs, was to be delivered within a month from that date, and if the specific time was expired another arrangement would be made; that after arrangement was to be the payment of the salt at the market price on the 8th November. The plaintiff brought on these conditions and was entitled to follow the contract out. The answer to this by the defendants was that at the time the agreement was made it had been verbally agreed that the contract was made subject to the defendants being able to send the steamer *Charles Townsend* back. On the day following, the defendants discovered that the vessel in question was already chartered, and they alleged that the plaintiff was immediately informed of this, and that then the contract by mutual agreement was cancelled. It could not explain the meaning of the plea, but it seemed to him that it showed two inconsistent defences. By this mutual agreement, defendants claimed that the contract should be null and void, but according to his instructions there was a much verbal understanding. He had been a clear understanding under the 11th or 12th of October, it would have repudiated the responsibility of carrying out the contract, but it was only after repeated inquiries and when the time had expired that they said they would not fulfil their contract.

Mak Ngai Wan spoke as to the facts of the transaction, and was cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar.

Another witness was examined as to the refusal of the defendant to fulfil the terms of the contract. Mr. Hayllar said they had the onus thrown upon them of showing that the contract did not contain the meaning put upon it by the plaintiff; that they were liable for the payment of damages. It was well understood between the parties that if the defendants could not get the *Charles Townsend* back, the contract was not to take effect, and they said further that the contract was not in full and complete condition. Another arrangement would be made simply meant an agreement between the parties. He would lay evidence that was simply as to the point. They had nearly succeeded in getting the *Charles Townsend* back, but that ship had been chartered to another party. They had brought this to the notice of the plaintiff, but he denied it. Other statements to that kind of fact were not available. With reference to the difference in price, if the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, they must reduce the price considerably.

Sung Hing was called as the first witness for the defence, and spoke to the transaction on his side of the question.

Sam Woh was examined at one length and was cross-examined by the Attorney General. Some other evidence was taken, and then

Mr. Hayllar said the case seemed to reduce itself to what appeared to be on the face of it. The true point was what was the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most anxious to put the evidence before the jury, and he was not to be understood to say that the meaning of the words "another arrangement should be made." Sam Woh had committed himself to the statement that if the time was exceeded there should be a difference of price. He was most



## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publication of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are, especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Particular attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

The *China Review* for July and August, 1879, is at hand. It says the forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are writing about China. The Review is a Chinese Poetical in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. *Editor: Chinese Review, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.A.)*

## Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment in VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and we found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with it, we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

## List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Paddler's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. near the Public Gardens.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Roman Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

## Stores, Books, &amp;c.

General Outfitter, Hosiery, Tailor, &c.—F. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & Co., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC- EWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

## Chair and Carriage Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR DRIVERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullman Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. (Hour, ... 20 cts. Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lam).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50 Three Coolies, ... 1.20 Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAF (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60 Three Coolies, ... 0.50 Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lam).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00 Three Coolies, ... 0.85 Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak, ... \$0.75 each Coolie. (12 hours) (Gay, ... \$0.60 each Coolie.

## Licensed Drivers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cts. Half day, ... 35 cts. Day, ... 50 cts.

## BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 5 or 900 ploads, per Day, ... \$3.00 1st Class Cargo Boat of 5 or 900 ploads, per Load, ... 2.50 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 ploads, per Day, ... 2.00 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 ploads, per Load, ... 1.75 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 ploads, per Day, ... 1.50 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 ploads, per Load, ... 1.00 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 800 ploads, Half Day, ... .50

## Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00 One Hour, ... .50 Half an Hour, ... .25 After 6 P.M., 10 cents extra. Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

## FIREST COOLIES.

Scales of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... 55 cents. Half Day, ... 30 " Three Hours, ... 15 " One Hour, ... 5 " Half Hour, ... 2.5 "

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but papers or booklets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the weight be paid at Book Rate. The Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied accounts, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents. The weight of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed 2 dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches. N. K. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz. Post Cards, 5 cents each. Newspapers, 10 cents each. Books, Patterns and Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom.—Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, &c.

Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via Aden, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery. † There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents. ‡ Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents. § Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL POSTAGE.

Between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

Between any other two of these places, or any one of them to any other of the three, Letters, 10 cents. Newspapers, 20 " Books & Patterns, 5 "

## Local Parcel Post.

Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 10 lbs. The postage is 20 cents per lb., which includes Registration except to Japan, to which country parcels are forwarded at Book Rates, Registration being optional. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, containing no letters, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.), Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Jars, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to health, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Post, not by Contract Mail Package. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery until the number of parcels is as to be forwarded is ascertained. No responsibility other correspondence. No parcels will be accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, and the envelope was invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Post administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for more than one fragile article such as portraits, watches, hand-some bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

## Money Order Regulations.

1. Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2. Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent. for cashing them.

3. Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4. No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same party, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2, ... 15 cents. " £2 to £5, ... 30 " " £5 to £10, ... 45 " " £10 to £20, ... 60 " " £20 to £50, ... 75 " " £50 to £100, ... 90 " " £100 to £200, ... 105 " " £200 to £500, ... 120 " " £500 to £1,000, ... 135 " " £1,000 to £2,000, ... 150 " " £2,000 to £5,000, ... 165 " " £5,000 to £10,000, ... 180 " " £10,000 to £20,000, ... 195 " " £20,000 to £50,000, ... 210 " " £50,000 to £100,000, ... 225 " " £100,000 to £200,000, ... 240 " " £200,000 to £500,000, ... 255 " " £500,000 to £1,000,000, ... 270 " " £1,000,000 to £2,000,000, ... 285 " " £2,000,000 to £5,000,000, ... 300 " " £5,000,000 to £10,000,000, ... 315 " " £10,000,000 to £20,000,000, ... 330 " " £20,000,000 to £50,000,000, ... 345 " " £50,000,000 to £100,000,000, ... 360 " " £100,000,000 to £200,000,000, ... 375 " " £200,000,000 to £500,000,000, ... 390 " " £500,000,000 to £1,000,000,000, ... 405 " " £1,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000, ... 420 " " £2,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000, ... 435 " " £5,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000, ... 450 " " £10,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000, ... 465 " " £20,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000, ... 480 " " £50,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000, ... 495 " " £100,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000, ... 510 " " £200,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000, ... 525 " " £500,000,000,000 to £1,000,000,000,000, ... 540 " " £1,000,000,000,000 to £2,000,000,000,000, ... 555 " " £2,000,000,000,000 to £5,000,000,000,000, ... 570 " " £5,000,000,000,000 to £10,000,000,000,000, ... 585 " " £10,000,000,000,000 to £20,000,000,000,000, ... 600 " " £20,000,000,000,000 to £50,000,000,000,000, ... 615 " " £50,000,000,000,000 to £100,000,000,000,000, ... 630 " " £100,000,000,000,000 to £200,000,000,000,000, ... 645 " " £200,000,000,000,000 to £500,000,000,000,000, ... 660 " " £500,000,00